Yadkin & Catawba Journal.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, BY LEMUEL BINGHAM, AT SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.

VOL. I. NO 28.—[New Series. *TUESDAY, NOVEMBER* 25, 1828. WHOLE NO. 208. VOL. IV.

TERMS.....The Journal will be afforded to subscribers at $3 a year, or $2 50 in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

Wilkesborough Academy.

UNDER the care of the Rev. A.W. Gay, is now in operation. The subscriber will receive a few young men as boarders. He promises that he will pay strict attention to the improvement of the youth intrusted to his care. Wilkesborough is situated in the mountains, in one of the most delightful climates in the world:—those who wish to give their sons a healthy constitution, and have their minds improved, have now anopportunity of doing so.

HORACE B. SATTERWHITE.

May 17, 1828.—82tf.

The Wilkesboro' Hotel

IS now open and amply provided for the accommodation of visiters. Its local situation on the valley of the Yadkin, nearly central between the Blue Ridge and the Brushy mountains, is picturesque, healthful and inviting. Add to this, a pure and salubrious atmosphere, excellent water, the agreeable society of a pleasant village, spacious and commodious rooms, a chabyleate spring in the vicinity, and but little would seem wanting to insure the traveller a few weeks repose and enjoyment among the mountains.

The subscriber has been accustomed to this line of bnsiness in one of our northern cities; and he assures those disposed to favor him with a call, that no exertion shall be wanting, on his part, to render them comfortable.

The lines of stages from Salem to Knoxville, and from Cheraw to Wilkesboro', stop at the Hotel, affording an easy access to the above establishment. Fare, five cents per mile—Way passengers six and a quarter cents.

G. V. MASSEY.

Wilkesboro,' N. C. May 30, 1828.—84tf.

For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his House and Lot on Main Street, in the town of Salisbury, at present occupied by Alexander Boyd. The payments will be made accommodating. Any person wishing to purchase, can apply to the subscriber, living in Salisbury.

S. L. FERRAND.

June, 24, 1828.—87tf.

DISSOLUTION.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between THOMAS TROTTER & Co. was dissolved on the 15th instant, by mutual consent. Persons indebted to us will please call and settle their respective accounts, without delay, as we wish to close the concern as soon as possible.

Charlotte, Jan. 22, 1828.—66.

Trotter and Huntington,

WATCH MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,

OF the late firm of THOMAS TROTTER & Co. have removed their establishment to the building opposite Mr. Jno. Sloan's new house, about 50 yards north of the court-house, where they are prepared to carry on the above business, in all its various branches, with neatness and despatch. They have a handsome assortment of gold and silver Patent Levers, and good plain watches; Gentlemens' and Ladies' gold Chains, Seals and Keys; Pearl, Filagree and Paste Ear Rings, Breast Pins and Finger Rings, of handsome patterns; Silver Table and Tea Spoons, and various other articles in their line, which they will sell low for CASH. No exertions will be spared, on their part, to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

Charlotte, N. C. Jan. 29, 1828.—66.

Private Entertainment.

WILLIAM HOWARD has lately opened a House of Entertainment, 5½ miles from Salisbury, on the road leading from that place by Beard's Bridge, on the Yadkin, to Salem, Danville, Milton, and Raleigh, N. C. His house (generally known by the name of the White House,) is agreeable situated, about 1-4 of a mile south of the Bridge, and is spacious and comfortable; his stables are good and well provided; and he will spare no practicable means to render his establishment, in every respect, comfortable and pleasant, and deserving a share of public patronage.

Oct. 8, 1828.—6t07.

EDWARD CRESS,

HAS just received and is now opening, at his New Cash Store in Concord, Cabarrus county, a choice and splendid assortment of

New and fashionable Goods,

which were selected with much care and attention in Philadelphia by himself and bought exclusively for CASH. The proprietor being aware of the scarcity of money, and low state of produce, intends marking his goods accordingly. He therefore respectfully invites his customers and friends to call and examine for themselves.

N. B. Also, for sale and on hand, at the above store, STILLS and TIN WARE, of various sizes and descriptions. 200tf.

Wanted to Purchase,

ONE or two NEGRO WOMEN, who are good house servants, and can come well recommended. Apply to

WM. H. SLAUGHTER.

Salisbury, Nov. 7, 1828.—3t08.

Deeds for sale at this Office.

Just published, from the Salem PRESS,

THE FARMERS' & PLANTERS'

ALMANAC,

FOR

1829.

Calculated for the Meridian of Salem, N. C.

CONTAINING the useful iastronomical calculations, time of holdng the different Courts, Members of the General Assembly, State and United States' Officers; together with some useful hints to the Farmer, valuable Recipes, Anecdotes, and other miscellaneous matter.

Merchants and others can be supplied by the groce, half groce, or dozen, at the usual wholesale prices, on applying, by letter, to the publisher, John C. Blum, Salem, North-Carolina. Agents will shortly be appointed in the principal towns in the western part of the state, of whom the Almanac can be had wholesale or retail.

Salem, N. C. Sept. 18, 1828.

FALL FASHIONS!

Silas Templeton

HAVING been absent on a distant visit the past summer, respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has returned home, and resumed business, which, during his absence, was conducted by his partner Mr. LOWRY.

They continue at the shop formerly occupied by S. Templeton; and are furnished with the *Paris and London Foshions*, for Ladies and Gentlemen. These fashions have been more generally admired and adopted by the *Bon Ton* of the Northern Cities, than any hitherto received; and although it requires more than usual skill and TASTE to give them FULL EFFECT, yet the subscribers pledge themselves that the execution of them shall not be surpassed in the Union.

Ladies' Habits and Pelisses, and Gentlemen's Clothing, will be made up at prices lower than such work was ever heretofore done, in order to conform to the unexampled pressure of the times.

Orders for work from a distance, will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to according to directions.

SILAS TEMPLETON,
SQUIER LOWRY.

Salisbury, Sept. 30, 1828.—01 tf.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

ROWAN COUNTY.

In the Court of Equity, October Term, 1828.

Philip Swortlander *vs.* William Stockstill.—Petition to perpetuate Testimony.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not a resident of the State:—ORDERED, therefore, that publication be made three months in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, to notify defendant that complainant will proceed, on the 3d Monday in February, 1829, to take the deposition of Edmond Etchison, *de bene esse*, before the Clerk and Master, at his office in Salisbury. It is further ordered, that unless defendant appear at the next term of this court in Salisbury, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur, the bill will be taken pro confesso against him and decree final entered accordingly.

SAML. SILLIMAN, *C. M. E.*

3m t41.

IMPORTANT TRUST SALE.

BY virture of a Deed of Trust executed to me by Michael Hanes, of Rowan county, for purposes therein expressed, I shall proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on Wednesday, the

21st of January next,

at the dwelling-house of Michael Hanes, the following property viz:

One valuable tract of LAND,

containing FIVE HUNDRED and 50 ACRES, more or less, lying in Rowan county, on the Yadkin River, adjoining Geo. Hanes, J. Sparks, Samuel Jones, &c.

LIKEWISE, his undivided interest, being one-third of a *Five Hundred and forty Acre Tract*, lying in Rowan county, on the Yadkin river, late the property of Samuel Jones, adjoining the lands above mentioned.

ALSO, an undivided interest in a Tract of Land, known by the name of *Helton's Place*, adjoining the lands of Haynes Morgan, in Rowan county.

Twelve Negroes,

MEN WOMEN, AND CHILDREN, all very likely.

Eight Horses, stock of Cattle and Hogs, farming utensils, riding Chair and Harness, one Still and Tubs, Household and Kitchen Furniture of every description.

The SALE to commence between the hours of twelve and two, on the above mentioned day, and continue from day to day until all is sold. JOHN C. BLUM, *Trustee.*

November, ~~10~~, 1828.—10t35.

BLANKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Agricultural.

FROM ELIOT'S FIELD HUSBANDRY.

ADVANTAGES OF FREQUENT PLOUGHING.

CONTINUED.

I have a piece of summer wheat in a drained swamp, that almost died of this disease: the land was so new that it would not bear a team, so that it could not be ploughed; the top earth was exceeding light and puffy; the seed was hoed in, it came up and grew well, so long as the blade could live upon the milk of the wheat kernel; but when that store was spent, and the time was come that it must live by nourishment obtained by the roots, it turned yellow, and the tops died: one of my sons told me the wheat would all die; but an heavy rain fell, which so closed and pressed this light earth together, and so lessened the pores, that the roots were inclosed on all sides, the corn recovered its color, grew vigorously and well, and put up good large ears. This land as much required ploughing as hard heavy land would have done. Repeated ploughing in land that is too light, and the pores too large, will settle it down and close it together, contract and lessen the pores, as well as raise the heavy land, and enlarge its pores. This seeming contradiction, this blowing hot and cold out of the same mouth, may be well enough reconciled, and accounted for in a philosophical manner: but so long as experience shews that all this is true, it will be to no advantage to the farmer to say more about it: nor should I have entered so far into the philosophy of tillage as I have done, were it not necessary for a practical farmer to understand it so far as to make a judgment, and see into the reason of this new kind of tillage and farming: and this is the more needful, as there is a prejudice in men's minds against what is new, or at least what men suppose to be new.

This method or way of repeated ploughing, fits and prepares the land to receive and retain all the benefits of the atmosphere: it is now open to receive the floating particles of sulphur, and the nitrous salts of the air, the benefits of the sun's rays, which, when accompanied with a sufficient degree of moisture, enlivens and invigorates all nature. When the winter hath brought a universal gloom upon the face of the vegitable creation, paleness and death appear on all sides: the psalmist saith of it, *thou hidest thy face, they are troubled.* Then speaking of the sun, *thou sendest forth thy spirit, they are created and thou renewest the face of the earth.*

But above all this, we are hereby put in possession of the dews, which is one of the rich treasures of the atmosphere; when land is made fine a good depth, it is prepared with open mouth, to drink in and retain the dews; when the dew falls upon land that is untilled, or but poorly tilled, the ground being hard it doth not sink deep, so the next day's sun carries it all off again. It is the same if land be too light and loose; there is not a sufficient connection of parts to convey the dew from one particle of earth to another: I apprehend, that the moisture of the dew passeth down in well prepared land as water is conveyed through a rag in filtraltion, if the rag hath large holes in it the water will stop: but let this be as it will, it is certain, and known to every observing farmer, that the best tilled land in a dry time, always is moister, and bears the drought much better than the same sort of land which is but poorly tilled; that indian corn, which is the best ploughed and hoed, wil always bear the drought best. And what is the reason? because the land is prepared to receive and retain the dew. Mr. Evelin made the foillowing experiment; he dug a hole in the ground a good depth, reduced the earth to fine powder, and filled up the hole with it: a drought came on, this powdered earth was moist to the bottom, when the adjoining land was exceeding hard and dry. Another experiment was made thus, a gallon of rain-water was put into a bowl, and a gallon of dew water in another vessel, and set them to dry away in the sun; the consequence was, the sediment or settlings of the dew water was more in quantity, blacker and richer than of the rain-water. The dews and the salts of the air, is all by which the land is enriched; for the other advantages of ploughing are but transient: the advantage this way is so much, that Mr. Tull saith that land he hath improved this way, by this kind of husbandry, going into another hand, who used it in the common way of husbandry, the part of the field was so much enriched by the new tillage, that there was a visible difference for the better of seven years after.

I suppose, that it is this alone which changed the colour of my land in six months! for having ploughed very deep, and turned up much foxcolour'd dead earth it soon became of a good brown colour; so that this kind of tillage seems likely to put us in possession of Joseph's blessing: of which we have an account Deut. 33: 13, 14, and of Joseph he said; *blessed of the Lord be his land, for the precious things of heaven, for the dew, and for the deep that coucheth beneath; and for the precious fruits brought forth by the sun, and for the precious things put forth by the moon.*—Some understand by the deep that coucheth beneath, to be the springs and subterraneous waters: but it seems more likely to intend the riches of the under earth which coucheth beneath; which, like a couching lion, must be roused and raised up by a proper tillage, in order to exert its full strength.

Thus I have explained the principles of this kind of husbandry, the foundation and reason of it, in as plain and easy a manner as I can.

Before I took any step or pace towards this sort of tillage, I read all I could find upon the subject with care, thought and studied on it with attention; wrote to my good friend, Mr. John Bartram, a farmer in Pennsylvania, a man of worth, to know his opinion of it. He judiciously observed that England, where it had been practiced with success, was an island, having the sea on all sides, the air must be filled with more vapours and larger dews, than what we enjoy upon the continet; their atmosphere being much more replete with riches for the earth, than what is to be expected in our dry thin air. Notwithstanding all this, it ran strongly in my head to try; for I considered, that, as God had not left himself witness, in that he had given us rain and fruitful seasons, so, in some degree, he hath given us the other benefits of the atmosphere, to fill our hearte with food and gladness. I therefore thought it our duty to take all the advantage of it that we can; and that we would try the method as far as we could, without the proper instruments, how much there was of truth in the doctrine or principles, if used and applied in this climate; and so proceed or forbear to get the drill plough, and other instruments, as we should find encouragement; having made some trials one year, this leads me to the second thing.

Desultory Selections.

From the Massachusetts Journal.

"IMPORTANT DISCLOSURE!" HA, HA!!

We have heard of an unfledged lawyer who opened a cause in these remarkable words—*Gentlemen of the Jury:*—"At length this mighty mystery is unveiled, the clouds are burst asunder, the cat's out of the bag."

When we saw the annunciation of Mr. Clay's *private* correspondence, to be published by Jonathan Russell, our reflection was, that this person would acquire additional disgrace, and make his ruined reputation more irretrievable; but that he might possibly, in thus raising himself on his weak and dying limbs, give a venomous, and perhaps dangerous, thrust to Mr. Clay. We have been deceived. Mr. Russell has all the infamy of having committed a breach of confidence, (which would destroy him in the opinion of all gentle and honest men, if he had not been destroyed before,) without the smallest earthly advantage, and without causing the smallest scratch or stain to Mr. Clay. Mr. Clay appears noble in this private correspondence. He appears good tempered, high-minded, prudent. We never saw such clear proof of his entire fitness to rule this republic. Although invited by the mean ribaldry of Russell, to deprecate and contemn Mr. Adams and Massachusetts, Mr. Clay even in his unseen moments, and in confidential letters does not permit himself to use one disparaging, or malignant, or ungentlemanly, or sectional term. We are truly amazed at the clearness with which Mr Clay comes out on every occasion. He never came out better than in this. Was ever man pursued to his closet, to his *sanctum Sanctorum*, as Mr. Clay has been? Hail! high-souled and triumphant statesman! We long to place the wreath on thy noble brow!

The only sentence of Mr. Clay's letter, of much importance to any human being, is the following, in which it cannot be mistaken to *whom* he speaks:

"I must frankly say to you, that the variations between your two letters have given a great advantage to Mr. Adams, at least for the moment, and that unless satisfactorily explained, it will do you a lasting prejudice. I saw it with very deep regret, and shall anxiously look for an explanation."

To conclude these remarks, which will hereafter be followed by a publication of the letters, we say to Mr. Jonathan Russell, receive, sir, the thanks of Mr. Clay's friends for this publication. We think of offering for your acceptance, a splendid silver vase, to keep your "duplicates" in.

Another Steam Boat Lost.—The steam boat *Columbus*, in descending the Mississippi River, on Saturday last, at the mouth of the Ohio River, struck on a snag, broke in two places, and sunk in about five minutes. The particulars are not known, further, than she was closely following another boat, the Tecumseh, whose pilot saw and passed by the snag, but the waves produced by her prevented the Columbus' pilot seeing and shunning it. No live were lost; the water being shallow the upper parts of the boat were not below its surface.—The Columbus is said to be an elegant boat of 400 tons, lately repaired at St. Louis. A part of the machinery was saved—loss in boat and freight estimated at $50,000.

In. Pat.

The Nashville Banner gives a description of a "shooting star," which appeared near Nashville, on the the night of the 29th ult. The Eastern hemisphere was beautifully serene; but to the west a bank of "cumulous clouds" rose about 30° in height—the atmosphere very dense and lucid. When the meteor burst forth, it emitted a sudden light like that of lightning—far brighter than the moon and the stars. It passed in a course from north-east to south-east—from a third to half of the horizon. The part of the heavens from which it seemed to burst forth was between 30 and 44° altitude. In its course its declination to the earth was about 10 or 15°, descending nearly as low as the tops of the trees before its light was exhausted. (The notes of Darwin's Botanic Garden furnish many interesting facts respecting the origin and composition of these meteors.)

Fraud Detected.—A load of Cottton was sold in our market a few days ago, and the samples appearing damp, the purchaser cut each of the bales entirely open, when they were found to be packed with water, so as greatly to increase the weight and to destroy a large portion of the Cotton. Instead of obtaining $175 for the five bales, the owner, after some difficulty, sold them for $75. Several similar detections have been made, and purchasers are on their guard.

We hope this will be a caution to those who are disposed to practise such impositions—they will find "honesty is the best policy." *Pet Int.*

REVOLUTIONARY REMINISCENCE.

From the Gloucester (Mass) Telegraph.

Among the vessels which were built by the State of Massuchusetts during the war of the Revolution, was the sloop Winthrop. She was built in the then District of Maine, and for the express purpose of protecting our Coasting Trade, which had suffered much by the captures, &c. of the enemy—she mounted thirteen guns, and was commanded by Captain George Little, of Mansfields, who had been the first Lieutenant of the staff ship Protector, John Foster Williams, Esq. commander, and who, in our quasi war with France in 1798, commanded the frigate Boston. His first Lieut. in the Winthrop was Edward Preble, of Portland, who also had been an officer on board the Protector, and who was afterwards Commodore Preble. The Winthrop was a very fortunate vessel, and more than answered the expectations of those who built her—she protected the Coasting Trade, made many prizes, and covered herself with glory.

Soon after sailing on her first cruise, she fell in with two ships which made a formidable appearance, but boldly running down upon them, she captured them both. They proved to be two stout British Letters of Marque, and she immediately returned with them to Boston. She made a number of prizes afterwards, and recaptured some American vessels. In one of her cruises, she recaptured a sloop belonging to the late William Gray, Esq. which had been taken by the British brig Meriam, of equal or superior

force to the Winthrop, and, with a prize master and crew on board, was ordered for Penobscot, to which place the Meriam herself had gone. Captain Little immediately resolved upon the daring plan of cutting her out. Disguising his vessel, so as to give her as much as possible the appearance of the prize sloop, he entered the harbor of Penobscot in the evening; as he passed the fort, he was hailed, and asked what sloop that was—he answered, "the Meriam's prize."

It is said that the Fort had some suspicions of him, but they suffered him to pass. He then ran up towards the brig, and as he approached her, was again hailed, and gave the same answer—"Take care (said they on board the Meriam.) You'll run foul of us." He informed them that he had been ashore on a reef and lost his cables and anchors, and requested them to throw him a warp, which was immediately done. The sloop was then hauled up to the brig, and Lieut. Preble, as had been appointed, jumped on board with a number of men, who had their various duties assigned them—while some slipped the Cables, others made sail, &c. Preble himself, with a few followers, entered the Cabin, where the officers were just changing their dress for the purpose of going on shore. They made some attempts to get their arms for defence, but were soon subdued.—When they were coming out of the harbor, the Fort fired upon them, but Capt. Little judged it best not to return the fire—he kept steadily on his course, and when out of each of their shot, triumphantly let off *thirteen Skyrockets*.—In the same cruise he took two other vessels, one of which was a schooner of eight guns, which he had driven ashore, he manned out his boats, went on shore, made the crew prisoners, and got off the schooner—with his four prizes he returned to Boston. The five vessels entered the harbor together in fine style, with a leading breeze; and a gallant show they made.

Economy.—This is the cabalistic word of Americans. It is used by all classes, and found useful in all cases. The politician, when he would secure a snug office, and good salary, has only to boast of his skill in promoting 'national economy.' The man of business, when asked to tell the secret by which he has lured his neighbour's gold to his own coffers, whispers, 'tis economy!"

The divine, when urging the necessity for an increase of salary, always alludes to his "economy."

The farmer and mechanic owe all their wealth and importance to the successful "practice of economy."

The ladies are thorough economists. You will meet with none who advocate extravagaince, however unthinkingly they may practice it. The truth is, the women know the potency of the word, as do the men, and that to secure a rich husband, it is necessary to *talk* of economy. Hence, those who always purchase the dear and far-fetched materials for their dress, will tell you it is "good economy, because of their superior durability, colour, lustre, form, or some other excellence; never taking into account how soon they may become unfashionable. The miss who displays her India wrought shell combs, will say, that her mother thinks such far more *economical* than horn, because girls will be more careful to preserve them. The next day, perhaps, her comb is sent to have a tooth replaced. In short, economy in our practice, if not language, quite as often means spending as saving. Persons without a judicious and methodical system of regulating their expenses according to their income, seem to imagine that the practice of some little, mean, paltry act or management, by which they do not save sixpence, is economy. They will feast the rich—'tis hospitality. They will cheat the poor—'tis economy. In short, economy, as it is now understood in our community, appears to be a literal following of the old proverb; take care of the pence and let the pounds take care of themselves. "Order is heaven's first law," and whoever boasts of economy, except it is in conformity to a system that has justice for its basis, and then has reference to the best good of the individual, family, or country, for whom the plan was framed, is not an economist.

Chief Justice Mansfield—This great lawyer, probably with a view to prolong his own days, was always anxious, when old witnesses were in Court, to know their customary habits of life. It so happened that two very old men by the name of Elm were one day the objects of his enquiry. 'You are a very old man,' said his Lordship to the elder brother, 'I suppose you have lived a very temperate life.' 'Never drank any thing but water, my Lord,' said Mr. Elm. 'Nor you neither, I suppose,' said the Judge, addressing himself to the younger brother. 'When I could get nothing else, my Lord,' was the reply, 'I always took my glass with my friend.' 'Well, then,' replied his Lordship, all that we can say is—*an Elm will flourish wet or dry.*'

The Season.—Under this heading the *Savannah Georgian* of the 7th inst. says, "*Pride of India Trees* are in bloom, bearing as well a young berry as the flower."

INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK, NOV. 7.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship Leeds, Captain Sprague, which arrived yesterday from London, we have received London papers to the evening of the 8th September.

London, Wednesday Evening, Oct. 8.

Sir E. Codrington arrived yesterday in the Warspite, 74 guns, from Malta, which he left on the 11th ult. The combined fleets were at Navarin, waiting the arrival of Captain Campbell in the Blonde frigate, with the Egyptian transports, for the conveyance of the second division of Ibrahim's army.

From the London Courier of Oct. 8.

BULLETINS OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

Operations before Chomula, Sept. 13th.—Our troops maintain themselves in the positions which they have taken up before Chomula, notwithstanding the difficulties they have to encounter in collecting forage. Since the last attack on our redoubts, the Turks have not ventured out of their trenches. Though they keep up a daily fire upon us, we have neither killed nor wounded to deplore.

Operations before Varna, Sept. 15th.—After we had, on the 11th inst. driven the Turks at the point of the bayonet, and with the loss of three hundred killed, from the points occupied by them without the fortress, the counterscarp, situated in front of the northern bastion nearest the sea was blown into the air, at sunrise on the 14th, and their fire effectually silenced by ours. This counterscarp was thrown by the effects of a mine into the *fosse*, which became, of consequence, so completely filled, that we were able to take possession of the entrance to a breach in the bastion, which had materially suffered from our fire.

The siege having proceeded thus far and the corps of Ad. Gen. Gollowin having occupied the road to Bourgas, his majesty sent a flag of truce to the fortress seeing there was no hopes of reinforcements, or of maintaining themselves. At first it was expected they would capitulate; but after a conference held by Ad. Greig with the Captain Pacha (Commandant of Varna,) on the quarter deck of the "Empress Mother," he was convinced of their temporizing, and the bombardment was recommenced on the 15th, and still continues, while the works are urging on rapidly. The besieging battery is planted on one side, in Gallowin's position, and on the other on the right flank. The southern part of the city, before uninjured, is now fired upon uninterruptedly.

Seat of war in Asia Minor, Aug. 25—On the 12th, Count Paskewitch attacked the Turkish army assembled under the walls of Akhalzic, under Mahomet Kios Pacha and Mustapha. Just at the moment the Turks formed a communication with the Garrison, which made them 30.000, placed in four intrenched camps. Our troops took possession of those camps, after fighting from day-break till past sun set and obtained eleven standards, ten cannon, a quantity of ammunition, and all the enemys' magazines. The Turks were put to flight, and pursued more than 30 wersts, till they got into a forest. Mahmoud Kios was wounded, but reached Akhalkik with 5,000 men. Maj. Gen. Kowslkoff lost his life in this action, besides 80 killed and 400 wounded.

Constantinople, Sept. 11.

Hussein Pacha's reports to the Halussi Effendi the Camaican of the Grand Visier, are still favorable to the Porte. In one of the latest it is said, that the brave Spahis who continually hover about the Russian army, as far as the Danube, had succeeded in capturing, after a brave resistance, a convoy destined for the army before Chomula, with the military chest. The Intendants and several civil officers, with the Hulens who escorted them, are said to have fallen into the hands of the Turks. The Turkish Bulletin says that the chest contained about 500,000 silver roubles.

Achmed Pacha has occupied Este Stamboul on Gen. Rudiger's leaving it. The Grand Visier's troops were between Kostan and Karnabad, in order to join Hussein Pacha. Varna defended itself bravely. [Hamburg Correspondent, Oct. 4.]

London, Oct. 6, 1828.

The Paris Journals of Friday, which arrived last night, contain intelligence from Odessa to the 12th ult. We had previously received accounts to the same date thro' the Brussels papers, and also by the Berlin State Gazette, two Russian bulletins, which bring the history of the siege of Shumla down to the 10th, and of Varna to the 13th of September. According to these bulletins, the Russians had been generally successful, not only in repulsing the sorties of the Turks, but in the result of some attacks on the works of Varna, and of operations undertaken for cutting off the communications of that fortress; but it appears that nothing of a decisive character had occurred. The grand assault, which was to have taken place on the arrival of the Emperor Nicholas, remains to be made. The bulletins do not mention the presence of His Imperial Majesty before Varna, but we learn by letters from Odessa, that he was there.

The Lord Lieut. of Ireland has issued a proclamation, prohibiting unlawful meetings, acting in concert, and assuming the appearance of military array and discipline, to the well founded terror of his Majesty's liege subjects, and endangering the public safety, charging all sheriffs, &c. to be aiding and assisting in the execution of the laws, and preventing such meetings.

Paris, Oct. 2.—A letter from Odessa, of the 12th of September, (which is in no respect official,) speaks in these terms:—The accounts of the 8th say, that the operations before Varna were very much advanced, and a decisive affair was expected in a few days.

London, Oct. 8.—According to the intelligence brought by a French brig from the Morea, the second Egyptian convoy from Alexandria was off the Coast. Ibrahim was to embark with the second convoy. The convention for the evacuation of the Morea has given great displeasure to the Porte. The Viceroy of Egypt excused himself by saying that he had been compelled to sign the convention by the threat of Admiral Codrington to blockade all the Egyptian ports, and bombard Alexandria.

The London Courier of the 8th says: "The operations before Chomula seem to linger, and no further attacks have been made upon the Turks. It is evident that the Russian army will soon make a retrograde movement; indeed the hospitals and magazines have been already moved to Jeni Aazar. The Grand Vizier has affected his junction with Hussien Pacha. The campaign may now be considered as nearly at an end."

London Corn Exchange, Oct. 6.

In addition to a large supply during the week, we had a fair arrival of wheat from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, this morning; still the factors demanded very high prices—but the sales of fine wheat that have been effected were at 105s. per quarter, old; and 96s. for fine new wheat; and 84s. per quarter for new red, with rather free demand. Fine malting barley was 1s. per quarter higher, such kind being in short supply. New beans, of both descriptions, were 6s. per quarter dearer. Peas remain steady at our last currency. Oats are from 1s. to 2s. per quarter higher, and much business done in fresh corn, notwithstanding the arrival was large. In other articles there is no alteration.

THE MARKETS.

RICHMOND, (VA.) NOV. 12.

Flour and Wheat.—Canal flour was selling briskly yesterday at $9. City Mills may be quoted at $10—though we believe there is none for sale—the millers having contracts to supply as fast as they can make it. Wheat brought freely $1 80 to $1 85 per bushel.

From the Baltimore Chronicle, Nov. 10.

FLOUR STILL HIGHER!

Flour was sold from the stores on Saturday at $9 25, and holders were asking towards the close of the day $10 per barrel, and quite indifferent whether they sold at that price. It is therefore evident that the market is far from being settled, and the intelligence by the Leeds, at New York from London, which we publish this morning on the subject of the European markets, will in no wise tend to establish a price at less than the asking one on Saturday. *The English ports were not open, nor any thing said on the subject of opening them at the latest dates.* Grain has also advanced amazingly within a few days, the best white wheat sold on Saturday at $2 per bushel, and good red at $1 87 1-2 to $1 90. Corn has been sold at 60 cents, and holders are asking 65 per bushel.—In Rye there is not much doing. Bread has also taken a considerable *rise*, unleavened as it is, and the article full *high* for the price of flour. Whiskey has advanced one to two cents per gallon, and at present may be quoted at from 26 to 27 cents for first proof—holders careless about selling. We have no further alterations in our market to notice.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce of Thursday.

The News and the Markets.—Up to Tuesday afternoon the prices of bread stuffs remained the same as at the close of last week, but the news from England gave them a new impulse. Some sales of Flour were immediately made at 25 cts. advance. But this was quite an under estimate, for the market opened yesterday with an advance of 50 cts. which increased hourly, and at the close of business was $1. Sales were made of Southern Flour, common descriptions, at $8½ cash, on speculation, and of Western at $8¾, while some holders required $9¼ and others not disposed to make sales, which they should be sorry for, said something about 10 dollars. Two or three cargoes of Wheat arrived from the South, but we have heard of no sales, nor dare we guess the price.

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce of Friday has the following information:

The Markets.—Flour went up still higher yesterday. Sales were made of Southern at 9 dollars, and of Western at 9 dollars 1-4. Southern wheat was held at 1 dollar 87 1-2, but without finding buyers. Rye and corn have advanced.

Notes upon the seat of the War between Turkey and Russia.

The Balkan mountains, which extend from the Euxine or Black Sea in the East, to the Adriatic in the West, a distance of 500 miles, are the same with the ancient Hæmus. The passes of this great range of mountains, through which the Russians must pass to reach Constantinople, are the scenes of the present conflict. In former Wars, Russia has never penetrated the Balkan, and the last accounts render it probable that the march of the invader will again be arrested at this point.

Shumla or Chomula, a celebrated fortress, is situated in the northern terrace of the Balkan, 120 miles *only*, N. N. W. of Constantinople. This town famous for withstanding and repulsing the Russians in 1810, has become still more memorable by the events of the present War. The Russians sat down before it on the 28th July, and the latest advices left them still engaged in its siege, and roughly handled by the climate and desperate sorties of the Turks. The town contains 60,000 inhabitants—glitters with domes and minarets, and is powerfully fortified. Hussein Pacha, the most celebrated of the Turkish Generals, commands the Garrison composed of 100,000 men, and employing 500 cannon.

Ternova, formerly the capital of Bulgaria, commands another pass of the Balkan, east of Choumla and the roads leading upon Adrianople.

The third important pass of the Balkan chain, is commanded by the fortified town of Sophia, the ancient Triaditza, built by the Emperor Justinian. The roads from Constantinople to Venice and to Hungary, lead through Sophia. These three command the passes of Mount Hæmus.

Varna, now blockaded by the Russians, is on the Black Sea in the Province of Bulgaria. It is a powerful fortress and a great sea port. Here the Hungarians were defeated in 1444, with great slaughter, and the loss of their King Ladislaus IV.

Is mail, a celebrated fortress on the northern bank of the Danube, in the Province of Moldavia, the ancient Dacia. Here the Turks and Russians have often met in battle. Ismail was taken by Suwarrow in 1790. Sung by Byron in Don Juan.

The Russians have left many strong defences in their rear, imitating the system of Napoleon, by pushing heavy masses into the heart of a country, and leaving garrisons, their communications with the centre being cut off, to fall of themselves. Whether this course will be pursued in the case of Choumla, is a problem which now interests the attention of the world.

Various roads lead into Constantinople from the different passes of the Balkan. It is supposed, that if Choumla is masked or taken, the Russians will take the route to Constantinople along the shores of the Euxine, for the convenience of communicating with their fleet. This route leaves Adrianople, the capital of Roumelia, to the right, and besides the convenience mentioned above, has the additional one of interposing no fortress to impede their advance.

All accounts agree that the forces, zeal and resolution of the Turks, were much underrated. The Standard of the Prophet once raised, and we believe the population of Turkey, like that of France at the call of Liberty in 1792, will rise en masse and overwhelm the invaders.

Richmond Whig.

From the New York Gazette.

Runaway Slave.—A case of some interest was decided yesterdy morning, in the police Office, before Justice Wyman. A gentleman named John McMullen, of Baltimore, appeared before the Magistrate, with a coloured woman in charge of an officer, whom he claimed as his property. The woman was first examined, and gave the name of Martha Smith. She stated that she had been in this city nearly two years; and married here about ten months since, and could not tell the clergyman's name who married her; that she had never seen Mr. McMullen before Thursday night and was not his slave, that she was born a slave in Snowhill, Maryland, and there belonged to a Mr. Hambeton of that place. She also produced a certificate signed by Willam Paulding Esq. Mayor of this city, stating that satisfactory evidence had been adduced before him, that "Martha Smith" was a free woman of colour, and recommending her to the protection of the magistrates and citizens. At this stage of the proceeding the Mayor was sent for, who acknowedged the certificate to be genuine; but he could not recongnize the woman as the individual to whom the certificate had been given. He also explained to the magistrate the usual manner in which those certificates were granted.

A colored man named Moses Smith, was then called, and testified that he had known the woman for about 20 years; that her name was not Smith, but Sarah Clarke; that he had lived in the same neighbourhood with her a number of years. When he first knew her, she was the property of Mr. Tudman, a rich farmer in Maryland. Mr. M'Mullen, the claimant, married Mr. T's daughter, and on the division of the estate, Sarah, with six or seven other slaves, fell to his lot.—He could not be mistaken in the woman, as he had known her from her infancy.

John McMullen testified that the woman's name was Sarah Clark, and that he became possessed of her in the manner described by the previous witness—She ran away in December or January last, from Kent Island, Queen Anns County, Maryland.

The Rev. James Smith, one of the Pastors of St. Peter's Church in the city, testified to the good character and repectability of Mr. M'Mullen, having been acquainted with him for a number of years.

Two gentlemen, members of the Society of Friends, then interfered in behalf of the woman, and asked her if there were no persons in the city who could confirm her story. She named two coloured women, who, she said, had known her for nearly two years, and also mentioned several places where she had lived. The coloured women were then sent for, but on being examined, did not confirm her story in any particular except as to the fact of knowing her. The Magistrate then asked the two gentlemen if they were satisfied as to the claimant's ownership, to which they immediately replied in the affirmative. Mr. Justice Wyman then gave a certificate in favour of Mr. McMullen, and the woman was delivered up to him.

By a note from one of her relatives, we are informed of the death of Mrs. Montgomery, the venerable relict of General Montgomery, who expired yesterday morning, at her residence in Duchess County, at the advanced age of eighty-six years.—Her memory will long be cherished by her numerous relatives and acquaintances, and in the vicinity of her place of residence, as well on account of her own virtues as from the associations with the name of her deceased husband. *N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Melancholy Accident.—It becomes our painful duty to announce the death of the Rev. Daniel H. Barnes, one of the Associate Principal of the New-York High School. He left New-York, Friday, 24th Oct. on invitation of Gen. Van Rensselaer and the Trustees of the institution recently founded at Troy (the Rensselaer School) to attend its first public examination.—He stopped in Columbia county to visit some friends, and, on Monday, on his way to Troy, in a Stage, in descending a hill, the driver having been thrown from his seat, Mr. Barnes, in attempting to jump from the carriage, fell, and fractured his skull. He died in a short time after.

Mr. Barnes has long held the first rank among the teachers of youth and the zealous cultivators of science among us. He was an excellent classical scholar and instructer, an acute and philosophical philologist, in the broadest sense of the term, an accomplished naturalist, and a learned and orthodox divine. These were his favorite studies, but his curiosity and love of learning neglected no valuable part of human knowledge.—*N. Y. E. Post.*

From the Washington (Penn.) Examiner.

"*Murder most foul, as in the best it is.*"

A most cruel and cold-blooded murder is said to have been perpetrated in Pike Run township in this county, on Sunday last, the particulars of which, so far as we have heard, are the following:—Miss ——M'Crory of that township had agreed to meet a young man of the name of——*Nixon* of Fallowfield township also in this county, for the purpose of paying a visit to one of her relations on the Fayette side of the Monongahela river, and on the abovementioned day had left home with this view. On Monday last, she was found on or near the high road in the former township, dead, with her throat *cut from ear to ear*, a knife lying in her hand and the hand cut also. Nixon was missing, and suspicion was immediately fastened upon him; after search he was found, apprehended, and we understand is now in custody.

What increases the affliction and enormity of this case is, that the unhappy girl, it is said, had been seduced by Nixon, and was pregnant at the time.

Suicide.—Benjamin F. Hawkins, Esq. of Franklin county, in a state of mental derangement, under which he had been laboring for several days, put an end to his existence, on Wednesday night last, by cutting his throat with a razor!

Bal. Register.

Hardy Jones, a respectable citizen of Johnston county, was shot down in his own yard, about 8 o'clock, on Wednesday night last, by some villain, who as yet has escaped detection. Mr. Jones was dangerously wounded, and is not expected to recover.—*ib.*

The son of Mr. Wm. Cuthbert, merchant, of Petersburg, an interesting and promising youth in the 12th year of his age, was instantly killed by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of a companion, while on a gunning expedition in the vicinity of that town, on the 29th ultimo.

Shocking—A little boy, the son of John Christie, who was lately arrested near Troy, for the murder of Isaac James, in Upper Canada, on his examination, stated that he saw his father murder James, and that his mother assisted in the bloody deed.

The Journal.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1828.

Election Returns.—The following additional returns have been received since our last:—

	Adams.	Jackson.
Buncombe,	111	762
Burke,	211	1214
Iredell,	571	563
Davidson,	234	841
Haywood,	3	993
Guilford,	970	546

A number of returns have also been received from the lower part of the State; but we deem it unnecessary to continue publishing them in detail. When the whole of the returns are published officially at Raleigh, we shall then transfer them to our columns as a matter of record, to which it may be necessary to refer at some future period, when many of the present supporters of the Hero will have been transformed into his bitter opponents.

THE CONTEST,

Which has so long agitated, and we may add, disgraced the country, has at length terminated,—and the result is, that ANDREW JACKSON is elected President of the United States! Such is the will of the People! Whether their decision be for good or ill, as concerns the country, for the next four years, time alone can determine; but be that as it may, we firmly believe that the precedent which has been established, in electing to the Presidency a man possessed of mere military qualifications, will prove a fruitful source of trouble and of danger to those who are to come after us. The qualifications which have hitherto been sought after, and, indeed, considered indispensable, in a candidate for the Presidency, have been thrown aside—military qualifications have been substituted for civil acquirements, and the character of the government is emphatically changed. On those who have been instrumental in producing a revolution so inauspicious, in this early period of the republic, the responsibility rests; though the whole community, unfortunately, will be involved in the consequences.

We have done our duty; and if we have failed, we have the consolation of knowing that we have failed in a good cause. From General Jackson we anticipate no danger, except what may arise from his rashness, inexperience, and want of the requisite qualifications properly to discharge the duties of the office to which the people have elected him; of his patriotism, we entertain no doubt. The part we may act, therefore, under his administration, will be shaped by the course of events: we shall be guided by principle, not by passion; shall approve what is right and oppose what is wrong.

The notice we took of the *gentleman*, who says he edits the Camden Journal, has had the desired effect:—it has thrown the little genius into a wonderful passion,—a "tempest in a tea-pot,"—and caused him to snap at us with more spite than we supposed his gentle nature capable of. But we can assure him that his ill-natured abuse and coarse ribaldry have more amused than angered us; and knowing his "mental calibre," we can readily forgive his attempt to speak so very disrespectfully of us:—we would not stoop "to break a butterfly on the wheel," nor for a trifling cause revenge ourselves on a beetle.

But to be serious. The *gentleman* says he belongs to "an honorable profession"—the more's the pity:—we also belong to an "honorable profession," a profession as respectable, as useful, and as beneficial to society, to say the least, as his; and if he presumes to speak of us, in our professional capacity, in the manner he has done, he will not awe us into silence, especially when he is the aggressor, by his threats of legal penalties. If he seeks that mode of redress, he will find that the law in this country is not (to use a homely comparison) like the "handle of Paddy's jug, all on one side." When he sees proper to treat his editorial brethren with that courtesy which one gentleman always extends towards another, he may then complain if it be not reciprocated; but until then, he must expect to receive, as he shall from us, "measure for measure." We have lived too long to be so easily frightened as he may imagine—at least by *words*; and when any thing more serious is threatened, whether it be military law or club law, we shall suitably prepare ourselves to meet it; his closing threat, therefore, that his "veledictory will not be precisely palatable," we pass by as the "idle wind." Whatever it may be, he may assure himself that ours shall be as *unpalatable* as his.

We know very well that our readers can take no interest in a controversy like this; but it was not one of our seeking; and we shall continue it only in self-defence. One word more, and we have done. The *gentleman*, who says he is the editor of the Camden Journal, whatever he may do to others, shall not wantonly assail us with impurity, nor screen himself behind a cloud of epithets, the invariable resort of wiseacres and "small fry" dabsters in politics and literature like him. Humble as our pretensions are, we should feel ourselves degraded, were they placed on a level with his; we acknowledge, therefore, no superiority on his part, except in coarse abuse; and we shall meet scorn with scorn, contempt with contempt. And little as he deserves our sympathy, we can still, as a parting word, kindly wish—

"O would some power the giftie gie him,
To see himself as others see him."

The Legislature of Georgia convened at Milledgeville on the 3d instant. The message of Gov. *Forsyth* is an able paper, and highly creditable both to his patriotism and his understanding. He brings to view the various subjects in which Georgia is interested, both as an independent State, and as a member of the Union—the dispute concerning the boundary line between Georgia and Florida, and between Alabama and Georgia;—The removal of the Cherokees, who have adopted a constitution and established a separate, independent government within the territorial limits of Georgia;—The Penitentiary System, and the defects in the Penal Code;—Internal Improvements:—the Judiciary;—the late Tariff, &c. The Judicial System in Georgia it appears, is strangely defective; and on this jubject we extract a portion of the Governor's remarks:—

Under the present arrangement of eight Judges of the Superior courts, each confined to the Circuit for which he was elected, supreme in his authority, not bound by the decisions of his predecessors or contemporaries, and not always by his own, while these will be in their turn disregarded by his successor, there can be neither uniformity nor certainty in the laws for the security of the rights of persons or property. It is an awful reflection that property, life, liberty and reputation, are, with us, dependent upon the decision of a single Judge, uncontrolled and uncontrollable within his Circuit, and not always distinguished for ability, intelligence and integrity. The confusion produced by cotemporary contradictory decisions, every day increases—property is held and recovered in one part, and lost in another part of the state under like circumstances—rights are asserted and maintained in one Circuit and denied in another, in analogous cases.—So much depends upon the opinion of a presiding Judge, that suits are matters of speculation and management. The most astute lawyer, scrupulously conscientious in the advice given to his clients on cases submitted to him, can only inform them, what will be the result if actions are brought and decided during the term of the then presiding Judge. Suits are brought and postponed; pressed to trial, suspended or delayed by the parties, according to the known or supposed opinions of the presiding Judge and the nearness or remoteness of the time when a new election of Judges must occur. We have all the complicated judicial machinery for the correction of erroneous judgments. Appeals, writs of error, motions for new trials, and in arrest of judgment, are used as if in mockery, since the appeals are tried, the writs determined, the motions decided by the same Judge, whose erroneous judgment is to be corrected, arrested or set aside. All the delays of the English system are permitted, but time only is gained or lost, unless indeed the presiding Judge has a mind of extraordinary vigour and magnanimity, capable and prompt to confess its errors, or death or a new election removes him from his place.

To the late Tariff, the Governor, of course, is decidedly opposed; but his opposition is confined strictly within constitutional bounds. A State Excise to counteract the apprehended evils of the Tariff, has, it is well known, been strenuously advocated in South-Carolina and Georgia; but Gov. Forsyth objects as well to the expediency as to the constitutionality of such a course, and declares that far from being useful, it will be injurious. His sentiments on this point are eminently just and appropriate; and delivered as they are in opposition to a powerful and dominant party in Georgia, they evidence a firmness and independence of mind highly honorable to him. We have room for only a short extract, which follows:—

The State power of taxation, to which a resort has been contemplated, altho' embracing all objects within the State, is not unbounded—it is limited by the obligations of the Union contracted to Foreign Powers, and our obligations to the other States under the Federal compact. No State tax making a discrimination in favor of one foreign power over another, to whom the United States had promised equal treatment, would be defensible. No State tax making a discrimination in favor of one of the confederacy to the prejudice of either, or of all the rest, would be consistent with our bond of Union. Can it be supposed, that a constitution, which secures to the citizens of each State all the privileges and immunities of the citizens of the several States, does not secure the United Sovereignties from the momentary caprice, the resentment, or the jealousy of each other? In the exercise of the power of internal taxation, if these opinions are well founded, all like articles, the product or manufacture of the other States, must be considered and treated as of common origin—from whence it follows, that all taxes, if imposed, must operate alike on all the States, and will be paid exclusively by ourselves.—Unless additional burthens relieve the overburthened, and self-inflicting retaliation, no beneficial effects will flow from the exercise of the power of State taxation. This conclusion is neither unpleasant nor disheartening—it is not desirable that the State should have or exercise the power of retaliating upon either of the United States for the follies or the offences of the General Government—nor do I conceive the want of that power is any impediment to the destruction of an odious law. That law must perish where it was born, under the force of public opinion. * * * * * * * Your advice should be given to the people to exercise the strictest economy, to use as few of the articles manufactured by those who are to be benefitted by the law of 1828 as their necessities will permit; to substitute for the manufactures of Europe, and of the Northern and Eastern States, manufactures of their own household, to vary and to multiply their agricultural pursuits. Your advice, *aided by your example*, will have the force of law, be infinitely better observed, and produce the happiest effects.

Salisbury Silk.—We have been presented with two samples of Silk, raised by Mrs. C. FISHER, of this town. They are beautiful specimens; and one of them, in particular, excels in fineness any that we have seen. The worms were fed on the leaves of the native mulberry.

Flour and Wheat.—The prices of these articles still hold up in the northern cities. In Richmond, Virginia, they had declined a little. Wheat having fallen five cents in the bushel; but in Baltimore, as late as the 13th, Flour was selling at $9 25 to $9 50, and some holders were asking $10:—white Wheat was selling at $2, red do. at $1 90 per bushel.

New-Jersey.—The majority for the Administration in New-Jersey, is about 2000. The Jersey Blues have ever been found true.

As soon as we are able, we shall announce to our readers the precise result of the Election. At present, the returns are so contradictory, as well as incomplete, that all but the main fact, that Jackson is elected, is involved in uncertainty.

Henry Clay.—This distinguished and persecuted Statesman, although temporarily borne down by a torrent of falsehood and calumny, will yet rise superior to the malice of his enemies and triumph over the base envy of those who have set the turbid flood in motion against him. His countrymen will yet do him justice, and reward him with the highest honors in their gift. We hope his old and faithful District will return him to the next Congress, where his services will be all important, and where his persecutors would least wish to see him. There he can defend himself and maintain the great interests of the country, which are now put in jeopardy.

Noah, the *regularly* nominated Jackson candidate for Sheriff of the city of New York, has been beaten by a large majority. This is the unkindest cut of all—the very thing for which he has written, and fibb'd, and toiled, and turned and twisted, is, when he thought it actually within his grasp, taken from him and given to another. Noah will not be much longer a Jackson man.

Mr. Gooch has withdrawn from the co-partnership formerly existing between himself and Mr. Ritchie, as publishers of the *Richmond Enquirer*. That paper will hereafter be solely conducted by the latter gentleman.

The church in the town of Peru, Berkshire county, in the State of Massachusetts, is erected on such a site that the rain which falls on one side of the roof, flows through the Housatonic into Long Island Sound; that which falls on the other side of the roof, flows into the Connecticut river.

Capt. Sprague of the packet ship Leeds, who left Portsmouth, England, on the 9th ult. informs us that an order was received there on the 8th, for the immediate equipment of seven sail of the line, in addition to the vessels previously ordered to be fitted out. Some of the latter hauled out on the 9th. There was much activity at the dock yards. It was reported that troops were to be embarked for the Mediterranean.

A vessel, bound to St. John, N. B. was taking on board 15000 stands of arms. A number of officers were to take passage in the vessel. *N. Y. M. Adv.*

The Jews.—This interesting and wonderful people still cling to the early faith and customs of their nation, with a tenacity which nothing can overcome. To those unacquainted with their customs, and the ceremonies of their worship, the following account, from the Palladium, of their mode of noticing the commencement of their year, may be interesting.

Jew's New Year.—On Monday evening, Sept. 8th, the Jewish year 5589 was ushered in at Liverpool by the Israelites. At sunset, the people assembled in their synagogue, when the usual prayers were read; the congregation remained until between 8 and 9 o'clock. On Tuesday, their new year's day for the present year, they again assembled at half past five o'clock in the morning, to celebrate the Feast of Trumpets, in commemoration of Abraham's offering up his son, as stated in the book of Numbers. At ten o'clock, the Trumpets were sounded, which announced the commencement of the year and those who thought proper left the synagogue; but many of them remained until one o'clock. They met again at sun-set the same day, and also on Wednesday at the same hours, when the observance of those rites terminated. No food is allowed to be taken till the sounding of the trumpets in either day."

Canals.—The main Ohio Canal, extending from the month of the Cuyahoga river, at Cleaveland, on Lake Erie, to the Ohio river, at the mouth of the Sciota, at Portsmouth, including feeders, is about 320 miles in length. The amount of lockage is 1,185 feet. About 66 miles have been completed, and in a navigable state; a large portion of the remainder is under contract, and the whole line is expected to be completed in 1830. The Miami Canal extends from near Dayton to Cincinnati, a distance of 67 miles. The amount of lockage is 300 feet. That part of the line which lies between Middletown and Cincinnati has been completed and is now navigated; the remainder is under contract, and will be completed this season. The cost of both canals is estimated at somewhat about three millions of dollars. Lands to the value of one million of dollars, or upwards, were appropriated by Congress at the last session, to assist the State in the completion of these canals.

The following langages are spoken in America: 11.647,000 persons speak English; 10.584,000 Spanish; 7,593,000 Indian; 3,740,000 Portuguese; 1,242,000 French; 216,000 Dutch, Danish, and Swedish.

☞ *Mr. Dumilieu.*—The astonishing performances of this gentleman have been witnessed by numbers of the citizens of Salisbury, with equal wonder and delight. Whether as a gentleman, or as one of unsurpassed skill in his profession, he is equally entitled to our respect and admiration. From his advertisement in today's paper, it will be seen that he will perform but two nights more; all those, then, who may be disposed to indulge a rational curiosity, and enjoy a few hours of innocent amusement, will do well to embrace the opportunity now offered,—probably the last one,—of witnessing his almost incredible feats.

Married,

In Mecklenburg county, on the 30th ult. by the Rev. John M. Wilson, Doct. *Amzi W. Alexander*, to Miss *Mary Delia Harris*, daughter of Maj. Jonathan Harris.

Last Night but One.

THEATRE.

MR. V. DUMILIEU,

GRATEFUL for the liberal encouragement bestowed on his former Performances, respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Salisbury and its vicinity, that he has selected for MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 24th, an entirely new and interesting Entertainment, consisting of wonderful experiments in the Arcana of Philosophical Illusions and apparent Necromancy, together with other Feats; the particulars of which will be given in the bills of the day.

The performance will conclude with (by request) the Phantasmagoria and the Magic Flambeau.

*** TICKETS 50 cents; each child under 12 years of age, half price; gallery, for people of Color, 25 cents. To be had at the Mansion Hotel, Mr. Slaughter's Tavern, Kyle & Meenan's Store, and at Dr. Willey's Store. Doors open at 6 o'clock and performance to begin at 7 precisely.

Books, at half Price.

The Stock of BOOKS on hand belonging to the estate of Hiram Turner, deceased & Co. in Salisbury, is now offered for sale, at one half of the customary retail price, Cash, to close the business of the estate. Those wishing to purchase, will do well to call—as early as convenient.

EZRA ALLEMONG, *Agt.*

Nov. 22, 1828.—6t14.

THE MARKETS.

Fayetteville, November 13.

Cotton 8 60 a 8 85; bagging 20 a 24; bacon, 6 a 8; corn 35 a 40; coffee 16 a 17; flour 5½ a 6 50; flaxseed 90; iron 5½ a 6; lard 7 a 9½; molasses 35 a 40; nails 9; oats 25 a 30; sugar, common, 10¼ a 11 prime 11 a 12; salt 90; wheat 1 10 a 1 20. whiskey 30 a 35;

Columbia, Nov. 15.

Cotton, 8 a 8¾; Bagging, yard, 21 a 25, Bacon, lb. 7 a 8; Bale Rope, lb. 14 a 16; Coffee, lb. 17 a 20; Corn, bushel, 43 a 45; Iron, Bar, 5 a 6½; Molasses, 45 a 50; Salt, Liverpool, 75 a 87½; Sugar, 10 a 12½.

Cheraw, Nov. 12.

Cotton, 8¼ a 9; Bagging, 23 a 25; Rope, 10 a 12; Coffee, 17 a 19; Sugar, 10 a 12; Salt, 75 Bacon, 8 a 10; Corn, 40; Flour 4½ a 5; Whiskey, 30; Molasses, 45; Flax Seed, 70; Oats, 20.

Camden, November 15.—Cotton, 8 a 8¾.

Charleston, Nov. 15.

Cotton 9 a 10; bagging 22 a 24; bacon 6 a 7; apple brandy none; corn;—coffee, prime green, 14 a 15; inferior to good, 12 a 13; iron 4½; molasses 30 a 33; sugar, brown, 10; Muscovado 8 a 10; salt, Liverpool, 40; T. Island 48 a 50; whiskey 26 a 27.

North-Carolina Bank Bills, none.

DIED,

In Iredell county, on the 4th inst. John Witherspoon, aged 32 years 5 months.

In Iredell county, on the 29th ult. Joseph Byers, sen. Esq. aged about 80 years.

At his residence in Lincoln county, on the 25th inst. after a protracted and painful illness, Doct. William McClean, sen. in the 72 year of his age.

SALISBURY

Medical and Drug Store.

E. WILLEY & Co. have just received from New-York, a very valuable addition to their former stock of MEDICINES, which they offer for sale wholesale and retail, low for cash or approved credit.

The following are some of the Articles received:

Sulphate of Quinine,	Hull's Trusses,
Prussic Acid,	Bagley's do.
Oil Cajeput,	Stockholm do.
Nutmegs,	Macoboy Snuff,
Cloves,	Scotch Snuff, opt.
Roses,	Fancy Snuff boxes,
Wintergreen,	Winter [illegible]ained
Croton,	Isinp O I &c. &c.

A fresh supply of Seidlitz and Soda Powders.

N. B. Those persons whose accounts have been some time standing will please to call and settle the same as soon as may be convenient.

November 22, 1828.

Wanted,

FOR the balance of the year, a female Servant, between the age of 12 and 15 years. To one that can come well recommended, a liberal price will be given. Apply to the editor of this paper.

November 24, 1828.—2t09.

State of North-Carolina,

RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW,

October Term, 1828.

John Bradley vs. Reuben Searsey, tenant, Isaac Craton, his wife Elizabeth, Samuel Lowrie, his wife Susanah, David Miller, John T. Miller, the heirs of John Miller, deceased: Andrew Miller, the heirs of John Miller, deceased: Andrew Miller, Ester Briggs, Allen Twitty, his wife Martha Twitty, David Boyse, Kerr Boyse, John Boyse, Robert Boyse and Polly Boyse, the heirs at Law of David Miller, deceased.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Allen Twitty and wife Martha, David Boyse, Kerr Boyse, John Boyse, the heirs of D. Miller, dec. reside without the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for three weeks in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, that they be and appear before the Judge of the Superior Court of Law, at the next court to be held in Rutherfordton, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to show cause, if any they may have, why they will not be made party defendants in this suit, plead, answer or demur to the petition of the plaintiff. In this fail not. Witness, James Morris, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1828.

JAMES MORRIS, Clk.

Issued this 1st, Nov. 1828.

3t09—pr. adv. $1 50.

State of North-Carolina,

RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW,

October Term, 1828.

John Bradley vs. Joshua Souther, tenant, Isaac Craton, his wife Susanah, David Miller, John T. Miller, the heirs of John Miller, deceased: Andrew Miller, Ester Briggs, Allen Twitty, his wife Martha, David Boyse, Kerr Boyse, John Boyse, the heirs at Law of David Miller, deceased.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Allen Twitty and wife Martha, David Boyse, Kerr Boyse, John Boyse, Robert Boyse, and Polly Boyse, the heirs at law of David Miller, deceased, reside without the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for three weeks in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, that they be and appear before the Judge of the Superior Court of Law, at the next court to be held in Rutherfordton, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to shew cause, if any they may have, why they will not be made party defendants in this suit, and plead, answer or demur to the petition of the plaintiff. In this fail not. Witness, James Morris, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1828.

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JAMES MORRIS, Clk.

3t09—pr. adv. $1 50.

Constable's Warrants,

For sale, at the Journal Office.

POETRY.

AUTUMN.

BY N. A. HAVEN.

I love the dews of night,
I love the howling wind,
I love to hear the tempest sweep
O'er the billows of the deep!
For nature's saddest scenes delight
The melancholy mind.

Autumn! I love thy bower
With faded garlands drest;
How sweet alone to linger there
When tempests ride the midnight air,
To snatch from mirth a fleeting hour,
The sabbath of the breast.

Autumn! I love thee well;
Though bleak thy breezes blow,
I love to see thy vapors rise,
And clouds roll wildly round the skies,
Where from the plain the mountains swell
And foaming torrents flow.

Autumn! thy fading flowers
Droop but to bloom again;
So man though doomed to grief awhile,
To hang on fortune's fickle smile,
Shall glow in heaven with nobler powers,
Nor sigh for peace in vain.

RASH VOWS.

On Jessy's lip there glowed such charms,
I could not for my soul resist her;
I caught her blushing in my arms,
And in her bloom of beauty kissed her.

'Till panting, trembling, and afraid
To give her tender bosom pain,
I cried, forgive, forgive, sweet maid!
I vow I'll ne'er offend again.

I do forgive, she kindly cried,
And sweetly arched her smiling brows,
I do forgive, she softly sigh'd,
But pry'thee, dear, make no rash vows.

VARIETY.

Mixing together profit and delight.

ANECDOTES OF ASTROLOGY.

Boulanvilles and Boulonne, who both enjoyed a high reputation at Paris for their skill in astrology, had predicted to Voltaire that he should die at the age of thirty two. "I have been mischievous enough," he wrote, in 1757, to deceive them already, by about thirty years, for which I humbly beg their pardon." He deceived them still further by more then twenty years.

Furgosus, who had great faith in astrology, relates, as a proof of the truth of this science, that the Emperor Adrian, who was a very skilful astrologer, wrote every year on the first of January, what was to happen during the year; and in the year of his death, he only wrote the events of what were to occur up to the month when he died, giving it to be understood, by his silence, that he foresaw his fate.—But others observe that the book in which the Emperor Adrian penned his predictions was not shown till after his death, so that it might easily have been written subsequently to that event—as some wiseacres *predict* the temperature of the day, when the evening has arrived.

Strange it is that astrology should, in the face of its innumerable falsehoods, have ever gained such influence as it did amongst the Eastern nations. Zica, king of the Arabs, to whom the most celebrated astrologers of his age had predicted a long life, died the very year of the prediction.

An astrologer, fixing his eyes upon the countenance of the Duke of Milan, said to him, "My lord, arrange your affairs, for you have not long to live." "How dost thou know this?" asked the duke. "By my acquaintance with the stars," answered the astrologer. "And pray how long art thou to live?" "My planet promises me a long life." "Well, thou shalt shortly discover that we ought not to trust to the stars." And he ordered him to be hanged immediately.

William, duke of Mantua, had in his stables a brood mare, which gave birth to a mule. He immediately sent to the most famous astrologers in Italy the hour of the birth of this animal, requesting them to inform him what would be the fortune of a bastard which had been born in his palace: he took care, however, not to intimate that he was speaking of a mule.—The soothsayers used their best endeavours to flatter the prince; not doubting that the bastard belonged to himself.—Some declared that it should be a general; others made it a bishop, some raised it to the rank of cardinal; and there were even some who elevated it to the popedom!

Heggiages, an Arab general, under the Caliph Valid, consulted, in his last illness, an astrologer, who predicted to him his approaching death. "I rely so completely on your knowledge," replied Heggiages to him, "that I wish you with me in the other world; and I therefore send you there before me, in order that I may be able to employ your services from the time of my arrival". And he ordered the head of the soothsayer to be struck off, although the time fixed by the planets had not yet arrived.

Henry VII. king of England, asked an astrologer if he knew where he should pass the festivities of Christmas. The astrologer answered, that he knew nothing on the subject. "I then am cleverer than *thou* art," replied the king, "for I know that thou wilt pass them in the Tower of London." The individual was immediately conducted thither.

Pope John XXI. having studied astrology for a long time, imagined, by the influence of the planets, that his life would be long; and he mentioned it to all who approached him. He was one day boasting of it in the presence of some individuals, when an arch, which was being constructed by his orders at the palace of Viterbt, fell, and hurt him so severely, that he died at the end of a week.

Darah, one of the four sons of the great Mogul, relied much on the predictions of astrologers. One of these impostors, at the risk of his life, had predicted that he should wear the crown; and Darah securely calculated upon it. Some of his acquaintance observed to the astrologer that they were much astonished he should have the hardihood to foretell, at the risk of his existence, an event so uncertain.—"One thing of the two must happen," he replied, "either Darah will succeed to the throne, and my fortune be made, or he will be vanquished, and in that case his death is certain, and I shall not dread his vengeance."

An astrologer foretold the death of a lady whom Louis XI. passionately loved: she did, in fact, die, and the king imagined that the prediction of the astrologer was the cause of it. He sent for the man, intending to have him thrown through the window as a punishment: "Tell me, thou who pretendest to be so clever and learned a man, what thy fate will be?" The soothsayer, who suspected the intentions of the prince, and who knew his foible, replied, "Sir, I foresee that I shall die three days before your majesty." The king believed him, and was careful to prolong the astrologer's life.

The Emperor Frederick being on the point of quitting Vienna, which he had just taken by assault, defied one of the most famous astrologers to divine by what gate he would go out the following day. The impostor replied to the challenge by one of the tricks of his profession; he gave Frederick a sealed note advising him not to open it, by any means whatever, until he had departed. The emperor during the night, had several yards of the wall pulled down and went out through the breach. He afterwards opened the note, and was not a little surprised to read these words; *The Emperor will go out by the new gate.* This was sufficient to convince him that the astrologer and astrology were entitled to infinite respect.

The following was copied verbatim, some years ago, from a very rare old book. It is a rare specimen of phraseology and nautical terms:

Account of the Great Michel, built by James 4th of Scotland.

"The King of Scotland rigged a great ship, called the Great Michel, which was the largest, and of superior strength to any that had sailed from England, or France; for this ship was of so great stature and took so much timber, that except Falkland, she wasted all the woods of Fife, which were oak wood, with all the timber that was gotten out of Norway: for she was so strong and of so great length and breadth all the Wrights in Scotland, yea, and many other strangers, were at her device, by the King's commandment, who wrought very busily in her; but it was a year and a day, ere she was complete. To wit: she was twelve score foot in length, and thirty-six foot within the side: the was ten foot thick in the wall, and boards on every side: so slack and so thick, that no cannon ball could go through her. This great ship cumbered all Scotland to get her to sea. From the time she was afloat, and her masts and sails complete, with tows, and anchors offering thereto, she was counted to the king to be £30,000 expenses: by her artillery, which was very great, and costly to the king: by all the rest of her orders to wit: she had many cannons—six on every side, with three great Bassils, two behind in her dock, and one before: with 300 shot of small artillery, that is to say, Myand and battered falcon and quarter falcon, fings, pestilent serpenters and double dogs, with hagtor and culverin cross bows, and hand bows. She had 300 mariners to sail her; she had six score gunners to use her artillery, and had 1000 men of war, by her captain, skippers, and quarter masers."

"Who'll turn the Grindstone."

When I was a little boy, I remember one cold winter's day, I was accosted by a smiling man with an axe on his shoulder.—'My pretty boy,' said he, 'has your father a grindstone?' 'Yes, sir," said I. 'You are a fine little fellow,' said he, 'will you let me grind my axe on it?' Pleased with his compliment of 'fine little fellow,' 'O yes, sir,' I answered, 'it is down in the shop;' 'and will you, my man,' said he, tapping me on the head, 'get a little hot water?' How could I refuse! I ran and brought a kettle full. 'How old are you and what is your name,' continued he, without waiting for a reply. 'I am sure you are one of the finest lads that ever I have seen; will you just turn a few minutes?' Tickled with this flattery, like a fool I went to work, and bitterly did I rue the day. It was a new axe, and I toiled and tugged till I was almost tired to death.—The school bell rang, and I could not get away; my hands were blistered, and it was not half ground. At length, however, the axe was sharpened, and the man turned me to withe 'now you little rascal, you've played the truant, scud to school or you'll rue it!' Alas! thought I, it was hard enough to turn the grindstone this cold day; now to be called 'little rascal" was too much. It sunk deep in my mind, and I have often thought of it since.

When I have seen a man of doubtful character patting a girl on the cheek, praising her sparkling eye and ruby lip, and giving her a sly squeeze, beware my girl, thought I, or you will find to your sorrow that you have been turning the grindstone for a villain.

When I see a man flattering the people, making great professions of attachment to liberty; who is in private life a tyrant, methinks, look out, good people, that fellow would set you to turning grindstones.

When I see a man holding a fat office, sounding the "horn on the borders," to call the people to support the man on whom he depends for his office; "well, thinks I, no wonder the man is zealous in this case, he evidently has an axe to grind.

MOUNTAIN SCENERY.

The mist increasing as the dim autumnal morning broke, the monk lost all view of his way! and as the heavy vapors rolled like an ocean in from beneath him, he seated himself on a projecting crag, looking like a mariner perched on the fragment of a wreck, and gazing sadly on the ocean that surrounds him. As the monk seated himself, his staff, as lightly as it was leant on, by a feeble hand, detached a huge mass of loosened stone from the cliff, which went flashing and thundering down the precipice, and sinking amid the waters of a dark quiet mountain lake, sent its agitated waves in ripple and foam to the shore. At the sound so abrupt and unexpected amid that deep and stilly loneliness the thousand echoes of the hill awoke: the eagle started from his aerie and added his wild scream to the clamor: and the mist itself, by the strong percussion of the air, parted for a moment then slowly and dimly gathered and settled again: All then was still: the echoes subsided, the scream died away, the lake lay still again: and the silence became more profound and touching from the contrast.

The monk looked round him at first with the expression of wonder mingled with curiosity, which the slightest phenomenon of nature amid these her deep and profound recesses of solitude must cause—it was like the cry of treason in the chamber of a slumbering monarch.—'And here, even here, said the monk,' amid the stillness of the everlasting mountains, of the primeval lakes, the fall of a pebble can cause disquiet and uproar. The rocks make war on the waters and the wide echoes take part in the fray—inanimate nature itself becomes hostile around me—but how soon that enmity is appeased!"

Ne plus ultra of Musical Instruments.—The Boston Traveller gives a discription of a new Musical Instrument, called a double Counter Bass. It is 12 feet high, 4 wide, and has but 3 cords of the size of a small rope each. The bow, with its ornament, costs about 300 dollars. The performer sits on a platform four or five feet high. It was invented by Mr. Gear, of the Trement Threatre Orchestra and was to be used at a Concert in Boston on Saturday evening. The paper cautions those who are alarmed at thunder, not to come near the Theatre.

Scotch Pride.—A carter, at one of the ports in Scotland, had the misfortune to back his horse and cart over the pier, into the river. The horse was drowned, and the cart broken. When the merchants of the town heard of the accident, they kindly resolved to assist the poor man to obtain another horse and cart, because he had always been very steady and industrious. But, lo! when they told him that they were about to raise a subscription for him, the honest man scratched his head and said, "Na, gentlemen, I'm muckle obleeged to ye for your gude will, but I canna consent to be beggit for yet. Ye see, the wheels o' the cairt are no broken, nor a bit the waur, and the sheen (shoes) of the horse are a four as good as new; and I have just ta'en aff his skin, and selled it in gude market; and so with the sillar for it, and a little that I laid up for a rainy day, I'll just try to do for myself aince mair. But I'm as muckle obleeged to ye as if I could tak your siller. It's no pride, ye see, but I dinna like ony thing in the shape of alms."—*World.*

The editorial address of a new paper called the Times, published in Petersburg, Va. concludes with a request which subscribers to all papers ought to comply with. It is:—"That no one will lend his paper; and this, if he values his own convenience, or cares any thing for our interest, he will not fail to comply with. Should any neighbor prefer so unreasonable a request, send him in return for the empty compliment, the sole recommendation *to go and subscribe!*"

The borrowing of newspapers is a very unfair and hardly honorable practice. Suppose the principle should be extended, and that people should take it into their heads to *borrow* the goods and wares of tradesmen, instead of purchasing them, what a pretty pass things would come to. How would a shoemaker stare if one would ask him for the loan of a pair of boots, saying that he only wanted to *wear* them?" Yet people borrow a newspaper; they "only want to *read* it." For what other purpose is a newspaper published?—*N. Y. Gaz.*

Bones of the Soldiers at Waterloo.—It is well known that the bones animals contain a large quantity of phosphat of lime, from one third to one half of animal jelly, fat, &c. &c. &c. They of course make an excellent manure for enriching the soil, and accordingly are very much sought for by gardeners and agriculturalists in the neighborhood of large cities, as London and Paris. When thus used, they are first broken, then ground by means of a steam engine, and the powder sown upon the land.

After the battle of Waterloo, the bodies were first searched over for money, watches, trinkets and clothes. Then came the purveyors of human hair, for the supply of the makers of false hair, wigs, curls and frizettes; then came another class, who extracted from the dead bodies all the sound teeth, for the supply of the dentists; and lastly, when the flesh had putrified, the collectors of bones for manure searched the field for *their* harvest. This looks like barbarism. The idea of it is revolting to humanity.

Masonry.—We observe that Samuel L. Knapp, a gentleman well known in the literary world, has issued proposals for publishing, by subscription, a work, entitled "*The Genius of Masonry, or a Defence of the Order.*" This work is intended to contain some remarks on the origin and history, the uses and abuses of the science, in three lectures, with some notices of other Secret Societies in the United States. The author, in his prospectus, distinctly declares, and we know the fact, that he has not undertaken the work with any political, party, or sectarian views—his sole object is to throw some light on this much abused order, and he has, in our opinion, put together much valuable information, the most of which cannot be known, even to Masons themselves. We take pleasure in recommending his work to public favor.

New York Gaz.

Economic Secretaries.—A Cardinal complaining to Pope Clement XIV. of his confidence having been abused by his Secretary, 'I have never been betrayed by mine,' said the Holy Father, 'although I have three,' holding up his fingers at the same time.

When straw bonnets first became general, it was common to trim them with bunches of artificial wheat or barley in ear, on which the late Miles Peter Andrews wrote the following lines:—

Who now of threatened famine dare complain,
When every female forehead teems with grain?
See how the wheat-sheaves nod amid the plumes!
Our barns are now transferr'd to drawing rooms;
And husbands who indulge inactive lives,
To fill their granaries may *thrash their wives.*

Cheap Education.—We copy from a communication in a late No. of the Boston "*Yankee,*" the following statement of the necessary expenses of a student, at Bowdoin College, in the State of Maine. The great expensiveness of a College education has heretofore denied that benefit to the sons of all but the opulent class of our people. Bowdoin College seems to have taken the lead in removing this bar to the more general diffusion of liberal education. The institution which sets so valuable an example deserves the praise and patronage of the public, and we hope it will receive the latter at least, if not the former. The necessary expense of a student at Bowdoin College, will appear from the following estimate of the regular annual examination of the College books and from information obtained of the students.

Tuition - - - - -	$24 00
Room rent - - - - -	10 00
Sweeping and bed-making, library, monitor, catalogues, order of exercises and Commencement dinner, bell, reciting room, chemical lectures, and usual average of damages - - - -	10 00
Board in commons 39 weeks at $1	16, 45 24
Washing $2 a term - - -	6 00
Wood and lights - - -	9 00
Stationery and use of one of the principal college society libraries	5 00
Reading room and gymnasium - -	2 50
Use of books - - - -	6 50
Use of furniture - - -	2 50
	$120 74

In the above estimate two students are supposed to occupy the same room. Students almost invariably sell their books to those who succeed them: for this reason the actual expense, which is incurred for the use of books is here estimated at one half their original cost. In like manner, the use of furniture is estimated at one half the original cost. In both cases, especially in regard to books, the estimate is much above the expense usually incurred for these items. From the general habits of economy prevalent among the students of the College, $55 may be considered a sufficiently liberal allowance for clothing and extra incidentals. Adding this sum to the above amount, the whole annual expense, exclusive of board in vacations and transportation, will be 175 75.

By inquiries made of several students, who have been in the habit of keeping an account of their expenses, and whose appearance in College, has to my knowledge, been uniformly an "honorable" one, I find that, in the case of 1 student, the average annual expenditure for the last two years did not exceed $155, clothing included. From these facts, and the number may be multiplied, if necessary, I am convinced that, with *ordinary* economy, the regular annual expenditure of a student at Bowdoin College need not exceed $175, board in vacations and transportation not included.

IMPORTANCE OF KNOWLEDGE TO FARMERS.

1. The farmer ought to rise early, to see that others do so, and that both his example be followed, and his orders obeyed. 2. The whole farm should be regularly inspected, and not only every field examined, but every beast seen at least once, day. 3. In a considerable farm, it is of the utmost consequence to have hands specially appropiated for each of the most important departments of labour, for there is often a great loss of time where persons are frequently changing their employments; and the work is not executed so well. 4. Every means should be thought of to diminish labor, or to increase its power. For instance, by proper arrangement five horses may do as much labor as six perform according to the usual mode of employing them. 5. A farmer ought never to engage in a work, whether of ordinary practice, or intended improvement, except after the most careful inquiries; but when begun, be ought to proceed in it with much attention and perseverance until he has given it a fair trial. 6. It is a main object in management, not to attempt too much and never to begin a work, without a probability of being able to finish it in due season.—7. Every Farmer should have a book for inserting all those useful hints, which are so frequently occurring in conversations, in books and gathered in the course of his reading, or in a practical management of his farm.

Sinclair.

The Quadrature of the Circle, a desideratum among the learned of all ages, is said to be discovered at last, and by a lad 15 years of age, of Donegall county, Ireland. It is said that the discovery has withstood the strictest investigation of eminent literati. Great results in Geometrical Science are anticipated from it.

North Carolina Notes.—We learn that our Bank Notes are much sought after in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Norfolk, at only 3 per cent. discount. They are 2 per cent. here. *Observer.*